



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

ESTATES, FUTURE INTERESTS AND ILLEGAL CONDITIONS AND RESTRAINTS IN ILLINOIS. By Albert N. Kales. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1920. Pp. lxxxvi, 948.

Books in general, law books in particular, are like people. Most of them are ordinary, some useful, some not, but if they had not appeared they would not have been greatly missed, having appeared they will live their few years and at least seem to be forgotten. A few are so outstanding that they make a strong impress on their time and live on beyond the period of a life. If not great they have great influence and make notable contributions. Among the notable books of our time in the field of property law may be mentioned Jarman on Wills and Gray's Rule Against Perpetuities. If Kales's *Future Interests in Illinois* is a lesser light it is entitled to appear in their company and must be regarded as one of the few notable law books of the time. This is not prophecy merely; Kales's first book in this field, and his numerous contributions to law journals, have already settled that. Among living writers on future interests in property none has a more assured position.

The present work is not a mere second edition of the book which appeared in 1905, though in the 871 pages of text in the 1920 book is incorporated, often with slight change, the matter of the 408 pages of 1905. In the present work we have the result of the author's rich experience as law teacher and practitioner and the ripe maturity of his scholarly mind. Characteristically he sticks closer than ever to his mistaken idea set forth in the preface that the law school courses are inadequate because they do not teach the beginner in the study of the law the local law of the state in which he is to practice. As a practitioner he will have a lifelong study of the local law. He will be a broader and better lawyer if the small part of his legal learning which he may acquire in a law school does not much stress local law, but rather lays for him broad foundations on principles which it is to be hoped will always be largely common to the law as developed in each of the states of the United States. But if we do not agree with him in desiring to see some law schools teaching "the local law of the jurisdiction where they are located," and if some why not all, yet we may strongly approve of such work as has been done by the author in an exhaustive study of a narrow field of the law as it has been developed in a given state. However, it may be doubted whether it would be desirable or useful for another Kales to arise in each of the forty-seven other states to produce such a work as his covering the same field. In other words, while the present work is of greatest value to Illinois lawyers it treats the subject so broadly as to be indispensable to any lawyer who would practice property law in any of our states, and the English lawyer may study it with much profit. But forty-seven

more like books are not needed. This is in part due to the fact that Illinois is so barnacled with the outworn rules of feudal property law as to be the best jurisdiction that could have been chosen for a book in this field, better perhaps even for a New York or Michigan lawyer than a book exhausting New York or Michigan cases. One has only to note the number of decisions in recent reports from Illinois in this field of the law as compared with the number in any other state to be impressed with the richness of material available in Illinois. If it be suggested that the New York and Michigan statutes have removed the feudal barnacles in those states, and made useless the ancient learning still in force in Illinois he need only note that the modern statutes are drafted in the ancient terminology to such an extent as to make an understanding of the modern law quite impossible without the ancient learning.

The first eighth of the book is an Introduction, not notably better than many others, to feudal land law, which is simply and clearly stated, and which is excellent preparation for an understanding of the remaining seven eighths. Book II on Interpretation and Book III on Estates are both good in their way, especially for Illinois lawyers, but it is Book IV on Future Interests which occupies the bulk of the book and which constitutes a contribution of great value to the profession. In the United States there is nothing else in this field comparing in value with Jarman's classic in England, with the scholarly editing of Mr. Sweet, though Gray's great little book already referred to covers part of the field. In this part of the work Mr. Kales's book, not only for Illinois but for other states, stands out as the work without a rival for the scholar and the practitioner, and it is likely to continue on this eminence unless and until a scholar as able does for this country on future interests created by will or by deed what Jarman and Sweet have done for England in the field of future interests created by will.

EDWIN C. GODDARD.

HANDBOOK ON THE LAW OF PERSONS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS. By Walter C. Tiffany. Third edition by Roger W. Cooley. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1921. Pp. xv, 769.

The second edition of this work has been reviewed in 8 MICH. L. REV. 258. The comments and criticisms expressed as to the second edition are nearly all applicable to the present edition. Mr. Cooley states in his preface that the work of revision has included little more than the incorporation of the later decisions. A brief but excellent summary of the principal features developed by Workmen's Compensation Acts is added to Part V on Master and Servant. The chapter on Marriage has been rearranged and rewritten, the treatment of the so-called common-law marriage is greatly improved and contains an excellent summary of the present state of the law on this question.

EVANS HOLBROOK.